WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VII. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1830. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] NO 5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The writer of the following article seems to have in his eye, not the mistaken few, who conscientiously differ from the generality of their brethren; but the misguided many, who are reckless of principle, and regardless of conduct:—

For the Western Recorder.

TO UNPRINCIPLED OPPOSERS.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, through your paper, to say a few words to those who are now opposingtemperance—opposing the repeal of so much of the post-office law, as requires or encourages the transportation of the mail, and the distribution of letters on the Sabbath, and opposing the measures now in operation, which are calculated, as we hope, to dissuade people from travelling on the Sabbath.

To such individuals I would say, some things may appear to be against you, and your struggle may be long and mighty; but I would advise you to read the encouraging history of the following events, to which I shall barely allude.

Contemplate the advantage Nero gained over the followers of Christ. He was able to burn their houses, to arrest them, and inflict upon them the most inhuman tortures; to take away their property and their rights, and to put them to death at his pleasure.

The Jews had a disposition, and the power also was given them, to arrest the Son of God, arraign him before a human tribunal, treat him with indignity and scorn, condemn him, and in view of all his followers, to put him to the most cruel and ignominious death.

Those who opposed the same cause you are opposing, drove David from the throne of Israel, and compelled him to flee from his habitation of peace and plenty, pennyless and exposed to danger and want.

The single individual, Haman, by his subtilty and perseverance, gained the favour of one of the most powerful kings that ever swayed the sceptre of nations, and obtained a decree to put to death all the chosen people of God.

When Daniel was chief of the presidents, and next to King Darius, *his* enemies also obtained a decree, which must either be obeyed, or he be sacrificed; the result of which was, Daniel was cast into a den of hungry lions.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, also cast Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, into a fiery furnace, because they would worship the true God, instead of idols.

The prophets of the Lord, who could foretell future events, and work miracles, could not keep themselves from the hand of their opposers.

The descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, though very numerous, could not continue in Egypt, and shake off their yoke of bondage. Pharaoh could hold them as slaves, bind on them heavy burdens, fill their minds with terror, and cause them to flee before his mighty host.

The enemies of every offering which is acceptable to God, commencing with Cain, and proceeding down to the time of Noah, gained an unprecedented triumph, in prejudicing the minds of all men against religion, except Noah and his household, and driving morality and religion from the old world.

And the serpent, uninfluential and powerless as he might at first have seemed, persuaded Eve to believe that she was not amenable to God, and thereby blotted out from the human family the moral image of their Creator.

Many more like events might be mentioned, for your very great encouragement; but enough have already been adduced to show that the possession of piety, a belief in Christ, and a sincere desire to promote the highest happiness of mankind, are not sufficient of themselves to prevent the success of mischiefs which are so frequently levelled against the followers of the Lamb. So those of you who are opposed to the moral and religious enterprises above mentioned, may, perhaps, by your united and persevering efforts, eventually destroy the property, the reputation, the comforts, and possibly, if you desire it, the very lives of Christians; and like infidel France, blot out the Sabbath, and vote the religion of the bible out of the land. In the end, too, you may perhaps fare as well as the opposers in former days fared, in the final recompense of your *useful* labour.

COTTAGER.

The statements contained in the following article, are pretty glaring. Is there any thing that can be brought as an offset?—

For the Western Recorder.

WORSE AND WORSE.

MR. EDITOR—You are sensible that some of your friends think the moral condition of our beloved country is growing worse continually; while others take the negative side of this momentous question. I wish, therefore, to offer the following estimate, for the consideration of your readers.

It is now generally admitted, that the present population of the world is about eight hundred millions. It is a well known fact, that a generation passes off the stage in about thirty years; that is, eight hundred millions of people die in about thirty years. At this rate, twenty-six millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six people die in a year; or more than seventy thousand during every twenty-four hours!

The population of the United States is estimated at twelve millions, or nearly so. Twelve millions, then, will die in thirty years, or four hundred thousand a year.

The population of real Christians will not exceed one to twelve; that is, there may be one million of experimental Christians in this republic. These, or as many as one million, must die in about thirty years; that is about thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three Christians die, in the United States, every year. It will require, therefore, so many annual conversions, to keep the present number good.

The population of this country increases at the rate of a little more than one thousand per day. But we will call it one thousand per day. Now, to maintain the present proportion of believers or converts, one in twelve of every additional thousand must, on an average, be converted every day. To keep pace with the increase of population, not less than thirty thousand four hundred and sixteen conversions are necessary every year. Therefore, the annual number of conversions necessary, to supply the places of the dying, and to maintain the present proportion of believers, or Christians, is about sixty-three thousand seven hundred and forty nine. And is there any reason to believe that sinners are converted to God at this rate? If not, then the moral condition of our country is actually growing worse and worse, because the proportion of the wicked is actually and continually gaining upon us.

Let it not be said, we are becoming more civil; for if this be true, mere civility will not save Christians from persecution; it will not save sinners from their sins; nor will it save them from the wrath of God. Besides, it is a matter of fact, that as a people, instead of becoming more civil, we are becoming more rude. The day and ordinances of God are not, by the wicked, treated with half that external decency and respect, which were shewn to these things thirty or forty years ago. As a nation, we are the degenerate plants of a strange vine; and that degeneracy is increasing.

Your's, &c. SENEX.

For the Western Recorder.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.—No. XI.

MR. EDITOR—The incident recorded last week, through the favour of your correspondent "P——r," could not fail to be read with lively emotion, if it had the same influence upon others that it had upon myself. Permit me to relate another incident, which, though it should excite less emotion, will not be deemed on the whole less characteristic.

During a time of general revival in the town of ——, there was found perhaps about the same number of families as was mentioned by your correspondent last week, where the circumstances were almost entirely similar. I cannot say as to what exact varieties of belief or practice existed among the men. But some of them were confirmed infidels; others were skeptical; and some, I believe, were more or less immoral. A part of the females formed themselves into a little praying circle, the special object of which was to plead for the conversion of their husbands. In a little time it appeared evident that they were not pleading in vain; for one after another who had thus been made the subjects of prayer, gave signs of contrition, and turned to the Lord. During the revival, most of them became hopefully pious, and all more or less anxious in spirit.

Soon after the earliest of these examples of the prevalence of united prayer, the rest of the females, who had hitherto neglected to join in concert, held a special meeting, to consult, as I am told, on the propriety of availing themselves of the precious privileges which their sisters were then enjoying. Some obstacles, however, appear to have arisen. The measure on the whole was not deemed expedient. The souls of their husbands were indeed precious; and they would pray for them as usual, in the secrecies of retirement, and endeavour to let the light of their christian example shine around them. This doubtless they did; for they had been exemplary Christians, and were truly desirous of obtaining the blessing. However, the revival passed onward, and terminated; while not one of their husbands, so far as is known, gave the least symptoms of true conversion. A few years have since elapsed, and things remain much as they did at the close of the revival. Those who were hopeful converts, in connexion with the praying circle, still give evidence of piety; and a part who are impenitent are more or less serious in their deportment. Of those females, on the contrary, who refused to form themselves into such a circle of prayer, not one, up to the present hour, has known the joy of recognising in her husband a sincere friend to the Saviour.

I forbear to make comments. Time alone will show what remains to be seen in this world. But eternity may unfold, in relation to such circumstances, much that will redound to the glory of God's grace, and to the illustration of his character as a hearer of united prayer. Even now, we may be assured that He will be "sought unto by the house of Israel," in reference to the bestowment of such distinguished blessings as these.

Your's, &c. Q——T.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XXIII.

There are in our country not a few benevolent individuals, who cheerfully admit that the Indians have a perfect right to the possession of their country; that we are bound by treaties to defend this right; and that the forcible seizure and division of their lands would be an act of enormous injustice; who yet suppose, that the continuance of the Cherokees, where they now are, would be extremely inconvenient to Georgia and to the United States. These persons are inclined to think, that the inconvenience will be found so great, as to amount to a sort of moral necessity; and that, therefore, the sooner the Cherokees consent to a removal, the better it will be for them, as well as for their white neighbours.

An acquaintance with the real state of facts, would convince these benevolent individuals, that they are quite mistaken, in regard to the best manner of promoting the permanent good of all parties. The inconvenience, which appears so formidable, is altogether imaginary. It will utterly vanish at the very moment when the state of Georgia, and other white neighbours of the Indians, shall be inclined to do what is right.—If the disposition to take the property of the weak and defenceless, and convert it to our own use, is to be dignified with the name of *moral necessity*, we should be aware that such a doctrine subverts the very foundation of law and order.

It is urged, that if the Cherokees remain where they are, Georgia is deprived of a valuable portion of land within her chartered limits. But this is an abuse of language. Georgia is deprived of nothing. If the Cherokees are compelled to remove, either by physical force, or what is called moral necessity, *they* are deprived of their inheritance; but if they remain, there is no deprivation on either side. An opulent landholder might as well complain, that he was deprived of some excellent land, which would be very convenient to him, and which he expected to have acquired long ago, for a mere trifle; but to his great surprise, the rightful owner refuses to sell. This is a species of privation to which covetous men have always been exposed, in every part of the world. They cannot get all the land that lies contiguous to their possessions; and the larger their domains are, the greater inconveniences do they feel; for the more extensive their limits, the greater is the number of obstinate neighbours with whom they come in contact. What an inconvenient world do we live in! And what a calamity it is, that there should be so many of the poor, the weak and the defenceless, who are in perpetual danger of being trodden under the feet of their betters!

Thus it is, that the insatiable desires of men create imaginary troubles. The state of Georgia, exclusive of the Cherokee country, has only six or seven souls, one half of whom are blacks, to each square mile; that is, omitting merchants, traders, and mechanics, less than one white family to two square miles of land. The most remote part of her chartered limits is still in the rightful occupancy of the Cherokees. The land of this portion is far less capable of lucrative cultivation, than the state is generally. I speak not without some knowledge on the subject, and I have made inquiries of others. Let the representatives in Congress from Georgia, if they are personally acquainted with the quality of the land within the Cherokee limits, state frankly how large a part is composed of mountains and barren tracts, which a Georgian would pronounce utterly worthless; how large a part would produce but moderate crops; and how small a fraction would be considered land of a very good quality. Let these things be stated, and it will be found that the Cherokee country is not by any means so valuable, as has commonly been supposed.

It can make no odds as to title, whether the soil be as fertile as the banks of the Ganges, or as barren as the sands of Arabia; but it should be known, that the value of the property here at stake is nothing, compared with the feelings of the Cherokees; not to mention the importance of the principles to be decided. Though the Cherokee country is in a healthful climate, and is a pleasant and comfortable residence for the original inhabitants, the far greater part of it would be left untouched for many years, if exposed to sale in the same manner as the public lands generally of the United States. The interest of Georgia, therefore, is inconsiderable; nor would the prosperity of that state be materially affected, if another acre were never to be added to the territory now in her actual possession.

It has been alledged, that great inconveniences will be experienced, by having an *imperium in imperio;* a separate, independent community surrounded by our own citizens. But in what do these frightful inconveniences consist? A little pacific community of Indians, living among the mountains, attending to their own concerns, and treating all who pass through their borders with kindness and hospitality, is surely no very great cause of alarm. If there were a territory, in possession of a powerful and hostile nation, and in the immediate vicinity of our white settlements, where our rivals and enemies might shelter themselves while plotting against our peace, and where fugitives from justice could find a refuge, there might be some reason for apprehension; though even these circumstances would not excuse a violation of treaties. But the Cherokees can never have any interests adverse to our national prosperity. They have solemnly agreed to live under our protection, and to deliver up fugitives from justice. We have by treaty a free navigation of their waters, and a free passage through their country.—What more can we reasonably desire?

But if there were an inconvenience to us, as a consequence of there having been aboriginal inhabitants on this continent, how are these inhabitants to blame? If we are incommoded, by having a little Indian community in the midst of us, we brought the evil upon ourselves, by pushing our settlements into the wilderness, in such a manner as to surround our red brethren. They did not compel us, nor allure us, nor invite us, to such a course of proceeding; and they are not under the slightest obligation to give up their national existence, to save us from this supposed inconvenience, though it were many times greater than it has ever been alledged to be.

The dangers from an *imperium in imperio* are, in the case before us, altogether chimerical. Among our own citizens, we have governments within governments, of all sizes, from a school district upwards; and all sorts of corporations with limited powers.—In Great-Britain, there is a vast diversity of customs, rights, franchises, and exemptions, peculiar to different towns, boroughs, cities, and counties, and to the larger divisions of the realm. Germany is almost wholly composed of smaller communities, each possessing a limited sovereignty; and many of them conducting their municipal affairs according to their own discretion. But, (which is more immediately to the purpose), there have been separate communities of Indians, in most of the older members of our confederacy, from the first settlement of the country; and no disastrous consequences have followed. At the present day there are, in the state of New-York, several small tribes of Indians, living under their own laws, and not partaking of the rights of citizens of the United States. They have been declared, by the highest legal tribunal in that state, to be "not citizens, but distinct tribes or nations, living under the protection of the government." The opinion of Chancellor Kent, which I never saw till all the preceding numbers were in the printer's hands, supports the positions which I endeavoured to establish, in the examination of treaties. Yet the state of New-York does not appear to suffer, from having permitted these tribes to remain on their own land; to hold it in common; to remain exempt from taxes, military duty, and every kind of public burden; and to sustain a qualified sovereignty, though surrounded by white neighbours.

If the time shall arrive, when these sovereignties may become extinct, to the mutual advantage of the Indians and whites, the manner of bringing about such a change will demand the efforts of the most disinterested men in our country, and the counsels of the wisest. In the mean time, let us hear the advice of Chancellor Kent on the subject.

"When the time shall arrive, for us to break down the partition wall between us and them, and to annihilate the political existence of the Indians, as nations and tribes, I trust we shall act fairly and explicitly, and endeavour to effect it with the full knowledge and assent of the Indians themselves, and with the most scrupulous regard to their weaknesses and prejudices, and with the entire approbation of the government of the United States. I am satisfied that such a course would be required by prudence, and would become necessary, not only for conscience' sake, but for the reputation of our justice."—*Johnson's Reports*, vol. xx, p. 717.

The learned jurist was speaking of the small tribes, in the state of New-York, whose domains are now restricted by their own consent to tracts of a few miles square, and whose numbers are reduced to a few hundreds. These tribes, having resigned many attributes of sovereignty which the Cherokees still retain, and living in the midst of a crowded population, may possibly find it for their interest to abdicate the sovereignty, which still remains to them. In such an event, the chancellor lays it down as indispensable, that the government of New-York should "endeavour to effect the change with the full knowledge and assent of the Indians themselves." This is, indeed, one of the first dictates, which would be obeyed by an upright and honourable man; but how much more imperative is it in the case of the Cherokees, who number thousands for the hundreds of Oneidas and Senecas; who have a sufficient territory, in which they can secure themselves, under the protecting laws of the United States, from molestation on the part of the whites; who have a regular government of their own, suited to their habits, their condition, and their wants; and who have their relations with the United States ultimately marked and defined by various treaties. If, however, the Cherokees can be persuaded, by fair and honest arguments, that they will be gainers by giving up their sovereignty, either now, or fifty years hence, let their consent be obtained. Let them always be made to feel that they are free agents; not in such a sense as the traveller is free, when he delivers up his purse, with a pistol at his breast; but as truly free as any man, or body of men, who make a contract under the protection of law, and on terms of perfect reciprocity. The Cherokees should, especially at this juncture, be again assured that they stand behind the shield of the law, *the supreme law of the land*, which, in a government like ours, should afford a defence not less perfect, and certainly much more convenient, than could be afforded by a cordon of 150,000 bayonets, or a wall of adamant from the earth to the skies.

The chancellor says, also, that this change should be effected, (if at all), "with the most scrupulous regard to the weaknesses and prejudices" of the Indians. He would not justify the use of unfeeling language, such as "Indians must always retire from the march of civilisation. It is in vain to attempt to save them." He would much sooner lament the frauds, and impositions, which have been practised upon them by profligate and interested white men, and the deficiency of benevolent feeling towards them, on the part of many, who would by no means tolerate fraud or oppression. Justice requires that it should be said, however, that most of the legislatures of the older states, framed laws for the protection of Indians, with a most benevolent regard to their good, and on the genuine principles of christianity.

The chancellor says again, that the change should be effected, "with the entire approbation of the government of the United States." This change, be it remembered, had reference to the little tribes in the state of New-York. Yet the highest law character in the state, delivering an opinion before the Senate, sitting as the highest court of law in the state, did not apprehend an impeachment of state rights, when he declared, that if an arrangement should be made on this subject, it should be made "*with the entire approbation of the government of the United States.*" And the Senate, consisting of thirty members, or more, from all parts of the state, supported the reasoning of the chancellor, with but a single dissenting vote. How different a spirit is here, from that which prevails in Georgia!

At the close of the paragraph, which I have quoted, the chancellor recommends this course, not only as the most prudent course, and "*not only for conscience' sake, but for the reputation of our justice.*" Whoever fears God, or regards man; whoever possesses an enlightened conscience, and feels his accountability to his Maker, or wishes to deserve the respect and confidence of good men, and the gratitude of after times; such a man, says this learned judge, in effect, will take heed, that he deals kindly and justly with the Indians.

Hamilton, who is now admitted by all parties to have been an illustrious statesman, and to have felt deeply for the honour of his country, said respecting treaties, that they are "contracts with foreign nations, which have the force of law, but derive it *from the obligations of good faith.*" [Federalist, No. 75.] He reckoned, as among the qualifications of those who were to make treaties, "*a nice and uniform sensibility to national character.*" These qualifications he expected to find, in men selected by the legislatures of the several states, as representatives of the worth, the dignity, and the character of the country, in the highest branch of our national legislature.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the present times, that public men are made to feel their accountability to the public, and their obligation to bring their measures of state within the rules of private morality. I speak on a large scale, and not with reference to a single country, much less, in regard to a single administration. This demand of accountability will ultimately be made by the people of every country; and if rulers, whether kings or presidents, parliaments or congresses, perpetrate acts in their public character, which would be perfidious in a private man, they will be pronounced *guilty;* and, in cases of great importance, if thus pronounced guilty by the voice of dispassionate and intelligent men, their names will be consigned to infamy.

The great principles of morality are *immutable*. They bind nations in their intercourse with each other, as well as individuals. On this point, I must be indulged with a quotation from Chancellor Kent's Commentaries:—

"We ought not therefore to separate the science of public law from that of ethics, nor encourage the dangerous suggestion, that governments are not as strictly bound by the obligations of truth, justice, and humanity, in relation to other powers, as they are in the management of their own local concerns. States, or bodies politic, are to be considered as moral persons, having a public will capable and free to do right and wrong, inasmuch as they are collections of individuals, each of whom carries with him, into the service of the community, the same binding law of morality and religion, which ought to control his conduct in private life."—Vol. i, p. 2.

"The law of nations, so far as it is founded on the principles of natural law, is equally binding in every age, and upon all mankind. But the christian nations of Europe, and their descendants on this side of the Atlantic, by the vast superiority of their attainments in arts, and science, and commerce, as well as in policy and government; and, above all, by the brighter light, the more certain truths, and the more definite sanctions, which christianity has communicated to the ethical jurisprudence of the ancients, have established a law of nations peculiar to themselves."—p. 3.

Christianity, then, is the basis of the present law of nations.

Another learned judge has recently declared, on a public and solemn occasion, that christianity is a part of the common law.

"One of the beautiful boasts of our municipal jurisprudence is, that christianity is a part of the common law, from which it seeks the sanctions of its rights, and by which it endeavours to regulate its doctrines. And, notwithstanding the specious objection of one of our distinguished statesmen, the boast is as true as it is beautiful. There never has been a period, *in which the common law did not recognise christianity as lying at its foundations.*"—Judge Story's Inaugural Discourse, p. 20.

If christianity is the basis of the law of nations and of the common law of the United States, it surely is not out of place, tho' it should be unnecessary, to remind our lawgivers and judges, that one of the great maxims of christianity, for the regulation of intercourse among men, is, that *we should do to others whatever we would desire that they, in like circumstances, should do to us.* Let the people of Georgia, and the people of the United States, seriously reflect, whether they should be willing to receive the same treatment with which the Cherokees are threatened. Would they be content to go into exile, or to come under the laws of a foreign state, with the studied premonition that they could be neither witnesses, or parties in a court of justice? Let the appeal be made to conscience; and unless the conscience be buried under impenetrable ignorance, or seared as with a hot iron, the answer cannot be doubtful.

WILLIAM PENN.

From the Christian Mirror.

TRUST IN THE LORD.

"Trust in the Lord with thy whole heart." None of those who trust in the Lord shall be desolate. Ps. lxxxiv, 25. Trust in the Lord and do good—so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Ps. xxxvii, 3. Cast all thy care on the Lord, for he careth for thee, &c. How often are these consolatory and cheering commands reiterated through the whole course of the bible; and yet how lightly do we value them! Such promises are *enough* to make a heaven upon *earth*; yet how seldom it is that we place implicit confidence in them! And why is it? Has God Almighty ever failed in fulfilling? Has he ever given us the least reason to suppose or fear that he will ever trifle with his word? No; nothing of the kind. The most of the evil is, we are not labouring and acting in all things for Him, and for his glory; but for *ourselves*, and our own interest. For if we had given up our *all* into the hands of Christ, and cared for nothing but *his* glory, it would follow as a matter of course, that we should put our whole confidence in him, and be willing that he should do with us just as he pleased. But, on the contrary, when we labour for ourselves and forget the cause of Christ, the natural consequence is, that we trust in our *own strength* and schemes, and in *our endeavours* to take care of ourselves. For it is not always easy for us to put on impudence enough to labour and act for our own interest, and trust God to spare us and take care of us while we are careless of his glory.

But when we give up all into the hands of Christ, in the firm belief that God has so constituted things that we can do nothing of the least *real service*, to ourselves or to others, unless it is when we do all and each particular thing for his honour and glory; when we have done this, I say, we shall then forget ourselves and remember Christ; cease caring for ourselves, and care for the advancement of Christ's kingdom; never rejoice at *our* success, and *our* prosperity, but that God's kingdom is coming, and his will doing; never lament at *our* adversity, but that Zion is in mourning. Whatever we do, that is not done expressly for Christ, is as certainly not done for our own good, and in the end will be of no benefit to us; for God will never bless and prosper us in doing what he has forbidden. If, then, we will labour for ourselves, we must trust to ourselves; but if we labour for Christ, let us trust to Christ.

From the Same.

THE INFIDEL AND HIS FAMILY.

MR. CUMMINGS—You recently published in the Mirror, the death of Mr. I. H. who was an inhabitant of my native town; and with whom and his family I was well acquainted. He was a man of good common sense, and was blessed with more than a common share of intellectual powers. His acquired abilities were considerable, being a great reader, and possessing a tenacious memory. But he was a thorough-going infidel! He early embraced the sentiments of Thomas Paine, whose writings were his oracle. He was often heard to make the most vulgar and blasphemous expressions concerning our blessed Saviour, and to revile his religion! He was consistent with his sentiments in all things; and early educated his children to believe and embrace his own opinions and imitate his practices. The old man lived and died without any thing very remarkable befalling him personally. But not so with his family—particularly his sons, of whom he had five, all of whom lived to become men and to be *infidels*. The history of four of them will illustrate the influence of parental instruction and example, and shew that infidelity leads to vice and ruin. They were all without exception dissipated and given to worldly pleasures in their youth. The eldest soon became very intemperate. He had a wife and a large family of little children, dependent on his labour for their support. He removed to the largest city in New-England, where he soon became a sot and a vagabond. The city was obliged to support his family; and after a long fit of drunkenness he was found dead one morning in the street!

The next son never married. He was a drunkard, a gambler, and a spendthrift, from his youth. He removed to a neighbouring state; and after a drunken and gambling frolic, he arose one morning and plunged himself from the second story of his boarding-house, which stood upon the bank of the Onion river, into the water, & was drowned!

The third son was equally dissipated; and having destroyed his constitution and

squandered his earnings, he took a rope and went and hanged himself! The fourth, being unable to obtain the means to support his dissipation by labour, commenced with purchasing and passing counterfeit money; was soon apprehended, examined, and bound for his appearance at court. He obtained bonds, which he forfeited by fleeing his country, and has not been since heard of. What will be the end of the youngest, who is now left in possession of his father's property, time will determine. P.

From the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Historian.

THE AFRICAN COLONY IN CANADA.

In June last, the trustees of Cincinnati town-ship, by public notice, ordered the black and mulatto persons to give security for their good behaviour, or to leave the town. This description of persons amounted to about 2000. Many of them were intelligent and wealthy persons. The giving of security was indignantly rejected, and a public meeting of the people of colour was called. They organised themselves; and after various propositions relative to a place to locate themselves, they decided upon going to Canada. Two of their officers took stage, and went to view the country. They have purchased one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of excellent land, and have a million of acres at their refusal. We are informed that they now have eleven hundred persons in their colony; 600 of which were from Cincinnati, and 500 from other places. In the spring, the balance of the 2000 expect to go there; and arrangements are making in other places, for an extensive emigration.

The President of the Society is preparing for an immediate journey to England, to have an interview with the King. The probability is that they will receive a grant of a million of acres, from the crown. By this, the English government will receive a large addition of labourers, the real producers of wealth. The people of colour will have a colony of their own, and be represented in the provincial parliament. They are at once given their rights and due weight in the government.

Thus, as it were in a day, a colony has sprung up without the patronage of the American people, which must have a powerful effect in changing the condition of the people of colour, and also our situation in regard to them. In case of a collision between the English and American governments, they will powerfully strengthen the English. In addition to this, Canada is within the reach of the slave population; and hundreds and thousands of them will no doubt go there.—As we observed, the colony will be under the immediate protection of the British government. And it would be madness for the slave-holders to think of following them.—The language of the poet will there apply—

"They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the people of colour will be a thousand times improved. And we believe there will be no need of passing laws to prevent their emigration to this state. In a political point of view, we think the people of this state have overshot the mark. It will draw a very considerable amount of labourers from the United States. And all must agree that the *labourers* are the producers of *wealth*; and in addition to this, they will powerfully strengthen a rival government.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Connecticut Observer.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST ENTIRE ABSTINENCE.

There are objections yet made against the principle of "entire abstinence from ardent spirits, except as a medicine." A few that have just fallen under our notice, a friend has requested us to expose.

1. It is said that until within a short time, the best men drank ardent spirits moderately, and no one thought it wrong. How then, it is asked, is it no more wrong now? We reply, that not many years ago, good men were engaged in the slave trade, and nobody thought it wrong. Why then is the slave trade wrong now? When this question is answered, it will be easy to show why moderate drinking, which was once thought innocent, is now unjustifiable. The same darkness long hung over the subject of moderate drinking. An increase of light has shown the criminality of both.

2. It is said that the advocates for entire abstinence as to ardent spirits, are inconsistent; that they are intemperate in the use of food, and extravagant many times in dress. Grant it is so; how does that prove that moderate drinking is right; or that the doctrine of entire abstinence in regard to ardent spirits, is wrong? Will you poison yourself to death with alcohol, because your neighbour eats to excess? Or is it right for you to lead your son or your friend into intemperance, by your example of moderate drinking, because your neighbour dresses more expensively than he ought?

3. It is objected, notwithstanding the fallacy of the objection has been so often shown, "that every creature of God is good, and to be received with thankfulness;" that it argues an ungrateful heart to abstain from a moderate use of ardent spirits. Those who assert this, seem not aware that they take it for granted, that the proper use of this article is turning it down the throats of men as a common beverage. They ought first to prove that this is the use for which God designed it; then they may use it "with thankfulness." But until then, the quotation from the bible makes nothing for their purpose. They may use it, "thankfully," when it is necessary, in the arts. They may use it, "thankfully," as a medicine, just as they use arsenic and other poisons. They might as well take arsenic every day, and give it to their neighbours, moderately, and justify the practice, by pleading that "every creature of God is good, and to be received with thankfulness," as by the same argument justify the moderate drinking of ardent spirits. It is singular how many are very sensitive in respect to the obligations imposed on them, as they think, by this passage, who show no particular anxiety respecting other precepts of the bible.

4. It is said that those who abstain from ardent spirits, are no better, at heart, than they were before. The reformation is not in the disposition, but merely external. But, we ask, is not an external change, which relieves our country from all the evils of intemperance, a blessing of inestimable value? Suppose even that the motives to the change are not pure, would a cessation of poverty, of crime, of disease and death, be of no worth to the community?

5. It is said that God threatened the Israelites to take away their corn, *wine* and oil, as a punishment; therefore, wine is a blessing, and to be regarded as such. But, we reply, the wine of the Israelites was not ardent spirits, nor corrupted with alcohol and other pernicious ingredients, like modern liquids that are called wine. No argument can be drawn from the sameness of the name, when the things denoted are so different.

6. It is said that Paul advised Timothy to "use a little wine." To this it has been replied with a good deal of point, that Timothy so rigorously abstained from the wine in use at that time, that he needed the injunction of an Apostle to induce him to take it even as a medicine, "for his often infirmities." And the same Paul said, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor *to drink wine*, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

7. But loudest of all, it is objected that the temperance movement is the work of designing priests; that it is another device to get the hard-earned money of the people.—Those who make this objection, testify, unwillingly in most cases, to the high character of the clergy. To be the leaders in this reformation, is no slight praise. But grant that the clergy were designing by this movement, to get money from the people, would not the people be gainers even in that case? Though the evil would be great, still would it not be better for them to abstain from ardent spirts, even if the clergy were to get all the money saved by the abstinence, than to expend it for ardent spirits, and undergo the accumulated woes that are the necessary results? We say unhesitatingly, that it would be better to throw into the sea the money which is paid for ardent spirits, than to get in exchange for it the means of intemperance. We need not remark, however, that there is not the slightest ground for the objection we are considering. The clergy gain nothing from the advance of temperance, more than is gained by the community at large—unless in having their people more sober, more peaceable, more happy, more inclined to hear the messages of salvation, and more likely to be lastingly impressed by the truth, than if they indulge in the use of ardent spirits. We should not have believed, before the experiment, that any of the citizens of this enlightened country, were credulous enough to harbour the idea one moment, that the measures for promoting entire abstinence have the most distant connection with political movements, or with the union of church and state. Not a few of our readers, we have no doubt, will suppose that we are aiming our remarks at a phantom, and that no one raises an objection so improbable and absurd. But we can assure them that it is both made, and to some extent credited. What will not men believe, when excited by interest, by appetite, or by passion! If the check given to intemperance, is all the work of priestcraft, what sort of *craft* is it, which raises the cry that the people's liberties are in danger, from the decrease in the use of ardent spirits? Must our liberties be steeped in rum, or else tend to corruption? Why else this senseless cry of danger to the rights of the people? It needs but a very little discrimination to see, that this cry is raised by those who have their wealth, or their popularity, or their political influence, from the use of ardent spirits.—They are afraid the people will cast off the galling yokes from their necks; and to prevent it, they try to conjure up before their eyes evils of whose existence there is not the remotest danger.

MANIA A POTU.

This Latin phrase is a great favourite with all physicians; it occurs in the weekly or monthly reports of deaths and their causes, and is calculated to make a suitable impression upon *young* sinners against temperance in drinking, if it were properly understood. The plain English of it is this: "*Died raving mad in consequence of hard drinking.*"

By this *vernacular* title, I trust that drunkards, not too far gone to understand any thing, will be warned against this too common source of outrageous madness.—*Ch'ston Courier.*

Religious Liberty—How to preserve it.—Some people seem to think it must be preserved, like anatomical preparations, *in spirits*. They continue to drink, and oppose temperance societies, lest the country should be overrun with priestcraft.—*Vt. Chron.*

We take pleasure in stating, that some of the tavern-keepers in Troy, Lansingburgh, and Waterford, have added as an apendage to their houses, coffee-urns in the bar-rooms, for the purpose of furnishing hot coffee, instead of ardent fire, to the weary traveller. *Ballston-Spa Gazette.*

INTELLIGENCE.

HOME MISSIONS.

The following extracts are derived from the Home Missionary, for the present month:—

Wants of Illinois.—A missionary in Illinois writes:—"I think I may say that the population between the Sangamon river and the mines will double every year for some time. I am gratified to learn that seven young men (missionaries) are coming out; but we shall soon need seventy times seven, or a great many more. Illinois is indeed in its infancy; but this infant will soon become a giant; and if the infant has imbibed the spirit of practical infidelity, the giant will defend it with the strength of manhood, and the deep depravity which "pride, and fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness," will generate. We should hardly be believed, if we should tell the eastern people how easy it is to raise provisions here; but I fear that this will prove their injury. What eastern Christians do for us must be done quickly."

Illinois College.—"The Illinois college is advancing as fast as can be expected. The walls were up several weeks ago. The building is expected to be in readiness for the reception of a school in a few weeks."

Interesting field in Michigan.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, in a letter written during his recent tour in the western states, thus speaks of this new and flourishing territory:—

"The population of Michigan is at this time estimated by the most competent judges to be from 25 to 30,000. And it ought to be remarked, that owing to the manner in which the government disposes of the lands in this territory, requiring every purchaser to pay down the whole price of his farm, the settlers are generally persons of industry and economy, prepared to be permanent and useful inhabitants. Owing to this circumstance, perhaps as much as any other, the moral character of the population of Michigan must surpass that of any new country, whose first settlers are encouraged to take up their lands on the credit system, which opens the door to idle and profligate men, and in the end operates as an embarrassment to the wealth and good morals of the community. A large portion of the original settlers, we may hope, will value the blessings of christianity, and early seek, and begin to make provision for that religious instruction, which it is the object of our society to aid them in supporting. The present number of presbyterian ministers in the territory is seven, and two others are expected soon to arrive under the patronage of our society.—The Baptists, I understand from a highly valued friend of that denomination, are less numerous, while the number of methodist preachers is probably greater. The Presbytery of Michigan has already constituted itself into a Missionary Society, with a view to co-operate with the American Home Missionary Society, in efforts to supply the numerous and increasing settlements of the territory with an able and faithful ministry."

Wythe County, in Virginia.—A missionary in Wythe County says, "At our last sacrament at S. ten communicants were added to the church on examination; and many were seriously inquiring what they should do to be saved. Since that time, about six conversed with us, who will make a public profession of their attachment to the Redeemer, whenever an opportunity may offer.

"Something considerable has been done towards the suppression of the vice of intemperance. One professor, in particular, who had a distillery, became convinced by the arguments of his friends, and by reading Kittredge's address, and resolved to quit the practice of distilling ardent spirits. The next thing that occurred to his mind, was what he should do with his still. To sell it, would only be transferring the evil from himself to some other person. He was advised to sell the cap, and convert the lower part into a kettle, to boil the sap of the maple into sugar, which was accordingly done."

INTERESTING FACTS.

A few plain facts, which appear in the Boston Recorder, under the head of Home Missions, as furnished by a missionary located in a place of great barrenness, are full of instruction. The writer derived, as he says, no inconsiderable share of his support from those who were not pious; and these, it seems, intended to compel him to follow their counsel and advice:—

"It has pleased the great Head of the Church, at three different times, to pour out his Holy Spirit upon us. But a great clamour has been immediately raised against the multiplication of religious meetings, against inquiry meetings, church fasts, family visiting for religious purposes, and, in short, against the whole system of means that God usually blesses for carrying on the work of grace. This opposition never appeared so virulent and determined as in the revival of 1827. A Unitarian-Universalist was sent for, and hired to preach a fourth part of the time for a year. He was very active in visiting from house to house, attempting to bring all vital religion into contempt, by means of ridicule and sarcasm, both in his public discourses and private conversation.

"Very active in visiting from house to house," for the purpose of bringing all vital religion into contempt. What a fact! If Unitarians and Universalists, who are so afraid of fanaticism in orthodoxy, can set such an example of industry, zeal, and perseverance, as this, what ought we to expect from those who are the true preachers of righteousness? But further:—

"He obtained subscribers for a considerable number of periodical works, designed to promote the cause of irreligion and infidelity."

Here is a second fact, which conveys to our mind a very important suggestion: But the clerical brethren will sufficiently understand us.

The periodicals, as well as the *pastoral* visits, it seems, were by no means devoid of influence. This is a third fact:—

"One of the male members was seduced from the faith, went over to the enemy, and "did us much harm." Our congregations on the Sabbath were considerably diminished; and few except the members of the church attended religious meetings on other days. Inquirers were often visited by opposers, who endeavoured either to flatter, or frighten, or laugh away their convictions. The church and minister were accused of taking direct means to break down the society; and were told that if they did not cease from their zeal, and follow the counsel of those who thought themselves wise, the minister should be dismissed. In this threat the enemy succeeded but too well, making some of the most influential members of the church believe, that the existence of the society, if not of the church, depended on the favour of an *enemy!* In these circumstances, the revival declined, and came to an end. It was a time of triumph with the enemy. Besides, the church were now obliged to deal with the defective member. A course of discipline was commenced; but they were admonished to desist, on the penalty of having their minister dismissed."

Such is the power of the adversary. But if the enemies of religion are becoming thus awake to effort—and such examples as the above are not solitary ones—it is obvious that still greater exertions should be made by the friends of the cause. And shall the exertions of the enemy finally prevail, where God's children are faithful? Read what follows:—

"The course of discipline was pursued to excommunication. A course of sermons was commenced to expose the heresy, for which he had been cut off. The congregation began to increase. The followers of the universalist preacher returned, and several came with them who had not before attended on my ministry; not indeed to be convinced, but to oppose and find fault. Many were "exceedingly mad;" but they could not stay from the house of God. The minister was threatened, and told that half his supporters were Universalists, and that they would not hear such preaching; and he must desist or be dismissed. No alteration, however, was made; our congregation continued to increase, and the congregation of the Universalist to decrease, until both he and his doctrine became unpopular, and he left the place. The doctrine of universal salvation now finds few advocates among us; and those who wish it to be true, seem to be ashamed to plead for it. I know of no one who has withdrawn his support from the society. The congregation on the Sabbath has been larger the past year, than any year before, since my settlement. The church has gained an influence which it never possessed till now; and it seems to be demonstrated, that she is not dependent on wicked men for an existence."

Here is a fact worth remembering. A strait forward persevering course of duty is always perfectly safe. Duties are ours; events are God's.

"He that endeavours to preserve his life by a crooked course of measures (adds the correspondent) will inevitably lose it; and he that boldly stakes his life, on the unwavering discharge of duty, will preserve it. The minister that fearlessly braves all the consequences of fidelity to his Lord and master, and "holds on the even tenor of his way," amid scorn and contumely, will be safe; nothing can harm him; a table will be prepared for him in the presence of his enemies; and though for a season he may sit at the king's gate clothed in sackcloth and ashes, while his enemy exults over him, yet he shall find favour in the end, and his oppressor shall grace the gallows fifty cubits high. On the other hand, the time serving minister, who inquires at the mouth of his people, instead of the mouth of the Lord, what he may do, and what he may not do; who trembles more at losing a contributor to his support, than at losing a soul; and flatters and fawns on the enemies of godliness, that he may retain their confidence and good will, instead of charging home on them earnestly their subtlety and guilt; will in the end be trodden down by them as the mire of the streets, and his own clothes will abhor him; and his best friends, nay, God himself, will forsake him."

But finally; if wicked men themselves are beginning to visit from house to house, to talk with religious inquirers, and in short, to practise the same identical things against religion that they have so long and so loudly condemned others for practising in its favour, ought not Christians to be ashamed before God, that they have ever been frightened away by them from the plain path of duty? The examples presented are not solitary ones. The haters of religion, far and near, are busily at work. Christians have seen it. We in this district of country have seen it. They make no scruple as to measures, or motives, or consistency of conduct. Shame on the Christian who fears their censure.

MAINE.

Cumberland Conference of Churches.—This conference of congregational churches met at Cumberland on the 12th inst. Part of the proceedings are found in the Christian Mirror.

On the subject of home missions, the conference, it seems, have always been disposed to help the *feeble*, not the *indolent*, or the *avaricious;* a distinction which must be well understood and remembered. On this account they had limited the term of assistance to five years. If, at the expiration of this term, there is no increase of disposition or ability to sustain the gospel, the conference, at the discretion of the committee, will either entirely withdraw their assistance, or continue it not to exceed $75 for a year. The committee was authorised to employ two missionaries, to labour among the feeble churches in the county.

The committee on the constitution, 5th article, reported in substance, that too large a proportion of what might be termed the secular concerns of the church, were brought forward on such occasions, to the detriment of the more immediate spiritual interests of the brethren. Would it not be well, also, for Synods and Presbyteries of a sister denomination to make a similar report, and to act upon it? The effectual cultivation of the graces of the Spirit, at such times, would not only tend to expedite business, but it would tend to lessen the quantity of items. Let brotherly love abound, and the thousand questions of difficulty would cease of course.

Though an interesting state of things was mentioned in Washington county, the state of religion in this conference is "lamentably low." The communion was a melting season, in view "of the *sinfulness of stupidity.*" A concert of secret prayer was recommended in behalf of a revival of religion, and in view of the condition of the public churches.

From the Christian Watchman.

'UNION OF THREE DENOMINATIONS.'

"The first week in January, 1830, witnesses the singular fact, that a congregational, a methodist, and a baptist printing-office, each issuing a weekly newspaper, are all snugly established in one building, in the centre of the capital of New-England, No. 127, Washington st. They commence their labours, in the house they occupy, about the same time, and on the most friendly terms. None of them have altered their opinions, as to their denominational peculiarities; nor do they conceive it to be necessary, or essential, to the purposes of friendly intercourse. Each, no doubt, will occasionally advocate his individual theories, by the arguments which may appear logical, or at least plausible. But it is to be hoped that it will always be done in the moderation of the gospel, and with the meekness and gentleness of Christ. The titles of the newspapers published from this stand, are—*The Boston Recorder, The New-England Herald,* and *The Christian Watchman.* The Recorder first entered the premises; and the Watchman takes a pleasure, this day, in acknowledging the facilities afforded in neighbourly kindnesses on its entrance.

"It is devoutly hoped, that the united influence, which the three papers may exert in favour of genuine, experimental and practical religion, will have a salutary effect on the best interests of true christianity."

We copy the above (says the Boston Recorder) for the purpose of cordially reciprocating the sentiments and the salutations of our new neighbour, and of assuring him that it is our ardent desire to dwell together with him and our other neighbour in unity. We want no *house-warming* on the occasion, but that which is enkindled by christian love, and a glowing zeal for holiness and truth. We should not thus notice an empty compliment; but not doubting that the editor of the Watchman expresses the sincere thoughts of his heart, we should do injustice to our own feelings, if we should fail to bid him welcome.

It may be proper here to notice, that another instance has just occurred in the same street, of the *juxta-position* of public agents of the two denominations. At No. 52, Rev. Dr. Bolles, Secretary of the Baptist American Board of Missions, has taken rooms over Rev. Dr. Cornelius, Agent of the Am. Education Society.

Value of Religious Newspapers.—The editor of the Connecticut Observer, on presenting the patrons of that paper with an enlarged sheet, urges them to be more punctual in furnishing him with the needful, and remarks as follows:—

"The community are not yet fully aware of the value of the periodical press, or of its efficiency in promoting every good object. Religious papers are, in fact, only tracts which are issued periodically. And though in some respects, tracts, properly so called, have the advantage of religious newspapers, in many other respects the latter have the advantage of the former. *A word spoken in season,* often accomplishes more than a volume would a month afterwards.—Good impressions are made, at the time they need be made, for action; and errors and falsehoods are promptly exposed, before opportunity is given them to diffuse their poison through the system. We have been struck with one or two thoughts of the Charleston Union Presbytery on this subject Among several other resolutions recommending the Charleston Observer to public patronage, is the following:—"That in the judgment of your committee, it has been more efficiently useful than a much larger amount of capital and of labour employed in promoting any other benevolent object. When families are unable to pay for it, it should be given to them upon the same principle as tracts are distributed." We believe their remarks are not only just in the individual case to which they are applied, but as regards the general subject of religious newspapers. We would then ask every one of our patrons who desires to do good, whether he would not be doing it, in getting for us at least one new subscriber?"

What will you give for the Souls?—Mr. Temple states, that during the almost seven years, that he resided in Malta, he was witness regularly on Monday morning to a solemn and admonitory scene. A man passes thro' the streets, ringing a bell in one hand, and rattling a box in the other, crying at every corner, "*What will you give for the souls? What will you give for the souls?*" The children and women come out of the habitations of poverty, and cast their mites into the box. When it is full of money it is carried to a neighbouring convent, to pay the priests for praying the souls of the dead out of purgatory. Thus this gross superstition is supported by money gathered from the hand of penury itself. Thus the sympathies of the ignorant are excited, to maintain wicked men in praying useless prayers for those who are beyond the reach of prayer or mercy. Money cannot become a ransom for immortal spirits when ruined by sin. But it can feed and clothe the heralds of salvation. It can move the press, that shall publish in every language the word of life. It can furnish the school, that shall teach young immortals who it is that hears prayer, and who as a Prince has power with God, and prevails. Reader, *What will you give for the souls? What will you give for the souls?—Bost. Recorder.*

The Catholic Monthly Concert.—A singular coincidence between catholic and protestant practices, is mentioned by Mr. Temple. At Malta, *on the first Monday in the month,* large numbers of women are accustomed to assemble on a spot near which large collections of human bones lie under ground, to pray for the souls of the dead which are suffering in purgatory.—There they stand upon ther knees for two hours or more, to utter their unmeaning prayers to effect their supposed deliverance. In the midst of the throng a priest stands with a box, and covered so as not to be recognised, collecting money to pay for the same masses for the dead. Their alms and their prayers are united together, in what they consider a most important object. *We* pray for souls that are yet subjects of mercy; and by an observable coincidence, one which certainly was altogether undesigned, we meet in *monthly concert* for prayer on the same day.—*ib.*

Popish Missionaries in the Valley of the Mississippi.—From the following, (says the Connecticut Observer), it appears that the reinforcement of missionaries mentioned a few weeks since, as preparing in France, for the valley of the Mississippi, has arrived at New-Orleans:—

"*Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec.* 20, 1829.—We learn from Mr. Reze, who arrived from France two days ago, that the right Rev. Dr. Necker is appointed Bishop of New-Orleans. He will be well received by all the clergy. Such piety, talent and modesty as he possesses, are seldom found united in one individual. Right Rev. Dr. Portier, Bishop of Mobile, has arrived at New-Orleans, in the ship Antioch, with *nine ecclesiastics.* The *tenth* gentleman who accompanied him, is destined for the diocess of St. Louis.—The sisters of charity, who have been here only two months, have already *sixty-five children* under their charge."—*Jesuit or Cath. Sentinel.*

University of Pennsylvania.—The University of Pennsylvania is, we believe, the richest establishment of the kind in the United States. In addition to its extensive buildings, philosophical apparatus, and library, it has, (or it had before it erected its new edifices), a clear annual income of from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars, from investments in ground rents, stocks, &c. It had, besides, other property, which, though not productive, might easily have been made so. An income of 15,000 dollars is sufficient for the endowment of fifteen professorships, among which might be divided the whole circle of the arts and sciences, making the institution a university in fact as well as in name.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A new University projected.—The last New-York Enquirer states, that it is in contemplation to establish a university, in that city, upon a plan so comprehensive, as to embrace the whole circle of literature and the sciences, and also for the education of youth, who are intended for the more active duties of life. The plan contemplates the establishment of three branches or colleges, to be conducted upon the system so long and so advantageously employed in the German universities, in which the professors are, for the most part, dependent upon their own efforts for support.

Manual Labour Schools, or Self-Supporting Seminaries.—This was a happy idea of nobody in particular. It is the general focus to which rays from many minds have been concentrated. It is (bating confusion of metaphor) an intellectual *perpetual motion,* and will furnish a power that will accelerate and extend the action of mind as much as may be desirable.—*Mass. Jour.*

Monthly Concert in New-York.—Only seven churches in New-York and Brooklyn contributed, from the collections at monthly concerts, during 1829, to the treasury of the auxiliary; and the aggregate of these collections, for the whole year was only $315! At the first monthly concert this new year, at one church in this city, the collection amounted to $1800.—*N.Y. Obs.*

Ignorance.—It has been ascertained that out of 742 families, comprising a population of 5310 souls, in Bullitt county, Kentucky, 430 were destitute of the bible; of the 2114 children in these families, only 160 were going to school; and in 60 families, out of the 742, not one member of either could read.

Ordination.—On Thursday the 7th ult. Rev. John F. McLaren was ordained a minister, and installed as pastor of the first associate reformed church in Geneva, by the Presbytery of Caledonia.

REVIVALS.

We continue to hear of encouraging indications from various quarters; and these confirm us still more in the opinion, that Christians in this extent of country are now placed under circumstances of immeasurable responsibility. Would that this was felt in some proportion to the worth of souls. Meditation, and effort, and prayer, let it be remembered, are the means of promoting a revival spirit. The Christian, who, on any pretext whatever, continues to give his thoughts and efforts chiefly to the world, will of course, without the aid of a miracle, continue proportionately indifferent to the most precious interests of Zion. Here is a test of *individual* faithfulness.

The following remarks, from the Christian Mirror, are timely and appropriate. The brethren are, in truth, solemnly bound to admonish one another daily, while it is called to-day. But it is equally true, that they are bound to do it in a right spirit. There is such a thing required of us, as faithful dealing towards those who are at ease in Zion. But the first step in the discharge of this duty, is to acquire personal wakefulness. Yet, as the second step is more easily taken than the first, Christians are very apt to commence with it, as if, in this way, to achieve the whole work, without the labour and pain of self-discipline. This is evidently wrong:—

"If a church member really wishes to see his brethren more engaged and interested, let him be more engaged and interested himself. Does he wish to see a revival of religion, let him do his duty, and a revival has commenced. And it will be a remarkable case, if it does not go from heart to heart, until many in the church are quickened, and those without begin to inquire what they shall do to be saved.

"Sometimes, probably, ministers feel that they have no good reason to expect a revival of religion, till their churches are more engaged; and they sometimes may be at a loss to know what means they shall devise to wake up their churches. It is not for me to say, how long a minister, who is faithful, and who carries about with him demonstrable evidence that the worth of souls lays near his heart, and that nothing interests him so much as the prosperity of Zion, and the salvation of sinners; it is not for me to say, how long such a minister may be left to mourn a sleeping church.

"But what more effectual means can any minister devise to wake up his church, than to let them see that he is awake himself. And in order to convince them of this, it will not be necessary for him to be continually telling them how he feels, and how much he desires to see a revival. He can convince them in a better and a more efficient way than this. However powerfully he may preach, however affectionately he may exhort, and however fervently he may pray; after all, if his church would know what his real feelings are upon the subject of a revival of religion, they must look to his every day life, and his every day conversation; and to this part of his character they will look; and the church and the world are invariably more influenced by it than by any other part of his character.

"This subject is worthy the consideration, not only of ministers, but individual church members; and if it was properly felt, there would be less disposition to complain of themselves. Instead of waiting for others to lead the way, they would feel, that whatever others do, they must be faithful, and maintain "a close walk with God." Let this feeling prevail, and a bright day opens upon our churches; the Spirit of God will be shed *down like rain upon the mown grass, and as showers that water the earth.*"

Fruits of Revivals.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Christian Journal says, that the revivals in that part of Zion (Delaware co. &c.) have ceased; but adds, that there is a marked change in the moral and religious aspects of society. Two years ago, it seems, there were not in all the east part of the county one hundred communicants; while now there are several hundreds of them; only one of the whole number having apostatised, and he, through in-

temperance. His example, too, has given an impulse to the cause of abstinence. Besides this, Sabbath schools have been extensively established under favourable prospects; and instead of one solitary church, there are now four, three of which are flourishing. The writer adds:

"Not a case of discipline has taken place since I have laboured in this region, but the offence originated in intemperance. From my own recollection, since I have been in the ministry, nearly twenty years, every case of discipline and of excommunication, that came under my direction, with two exceptions, intemperance was the cause of the offence, directly or indirectly; and I feel assured from observation, that almost all the difficulties which happen in churches, originate in the same way."

The Vt. (baptist) Telegraph mentions revivals in Middletown, Fairfield, Fairfax, at Saxton's river, in Rochester, Kingston, Stockbridge and Bethel, Essex, Orwell, Shoreham, Addison, and Cornwall; and in Schroon, Ticonderoga, and Keene, N. Y. In some of these places, the congregational churches are said to partake of the blessing.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: FEBRUARY 2, 1830.

Fields of Labour.—When the Lord, in his providence, is continually adding new fields of labour to his vineyard, it is that the labourers may be multiplied and stirred up to increasing enterprise, prayer, and self-denial; and not that any important fields, which had formerly been brought into cultivation, are to be abandoned.

This, in a practical point of view, is a most important principle. The churches should weigh it well, and see what is now required of them. Let them look over the premises that are spread before them, in *Infant Schools, Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, Bible and Tract Societies, Colonisation, Temperance, and Sabbath Societies, Associations for educating Pious Youth, and for Foreign and Domestic Missions.* All these have been added to the vineyard during the last half century; and the Lord has graciously smiled upon them. They are evidently marked as his. What then is the language of his providence to the churches? They had long been praying, "Roll on thy undisturbed purposes:" "Fulfil all thy glorious predictions concerning Zion." Well, the thing is now evidently accomplishing before our eyes; not by miracle, but through human instrumentality, accompanied by the operations of the Holy Spirit. "Not by might, nor by power, [humanly speaking]; but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

If our fathers had lived at such a day as this, would they not have been active? Surely it is time for Christians to awake. It is time for them to begin to live wholly for God. Holy living, in every respect—in the closet, in the family, in the social circle, and in the business concerns of life. This is the thing now demanded; it is *imperiously* demanded. The bible has always required it; but now the indications of Providence are urging home the demand to our own immediate observation. Who is on the Lord's side? No idlers. No supernumeraries. None that are slothful. None that are carnal.

Exhibition of the High School.—An exhibition of the pupils of the Utica High School, under the superintendence of Mr. Bartlett, was given last week in the Bleecker street church, to a very crowded and delighted auditory. The exercises consisted principally in speaking; but were agreeably diversified with vocal and instrumental music; in all of which, we were gratified to witness, the evidence of a most commendable proficiency. The selections in prose and poetry embraced much interest of an intrinsical character; but the interest was not a little heightened by a species of cultivated and impassioned delivery, that would have done credit to young gentlemen of far riper years. The specimens were not entirely English.—There was one in French, and one in Greek.

This school appears to be well conducted in every point of view; and our wealthy citizens, who regard the literary and moral, not to say religious improvement of their sons, as an object of importance, will do well to avail themselves of its advantages.

Sabbath Memorials.—We see in the fact, that now and then a "great meeting" is "got up" in some of our cities, to oppose the circulation of sabbath memorials, that the propriety of petitioning Congress for liberty to obey one of the acknowledged commands of the decalogue, is by some people beginning to be called in question. Are these people, then, the real friends of civil and religious freedom? Or, on the contrary, is not the graceless cry of "Church and State," which they are echoing and re-echoing through the land, to be regarded by every honest citizen as the watch-word of inveterate infidelity? These men are seen, as the phrase of politicians is, to "go for the whole." They are as inveterate against missionary and tract and sabbath school operations, as against the sabbath-keeping measures. Every thing which tends to forward the general interests of vital christianity, at home or abroad, no matter in what shape it comes, awakens their jealousy, and excites their alarm. As to the present question, however, they are a little too fast for their own prosperity. The preservation of the Sabbath, it should be remembered, is no less necessary to the maintenance of our civil privileges, than it is to the enjoyment of religion; and if the national authorities undertake to compel any portion of our good citizens to violate the Sabbath, continually and systematically, who shall forbid us the privilege of memorialising them? Not the friends of the country surely; but the men who oppose their own private inclinations to the best interests of the commonwealth.

The memorials should indeed contain respectful language, and should hold forth consistent arguments and motives. This they are uniformly doing; at least so far as our own observation extends, and this is by no means limited. Take the following, as a fair specimen. We defy the honest minded to bring any serious objections against it, in point either of matter or manner:—

"Your memorialists, inhabitants of the town of ——, county of ——, and state of New-York, would respectfully request your honourable body to repeal so much of the post-office law, as *compels* postmasters to keep open their offices, for business, on the christian Sabbath; and they would urge their petition by suggesting, in the most respectful manner, that in their view, it stands intimately connected with the reputation of our national character, and with the rights of sovereign states, of individual citizens, and of religious communities.

"Your memorialists hold, that the christian Sabbath is divinely authorised as a day of *holy rest;* and that it must be a reproach to us, as a people, to have a law, on the statute book of our nation, which is in any respect opposed to an ordinance of God.

"Your memorialists further consider the law, which they wish to be repealed, as interfering with important rights of a civil and religious nature. They view it as infringing the laws of some of the states in the Union, which they have had on their statute books ever since the declaration of their rights and privileges. They, also, consider this law as operating as a test act, excluding from important offices under government, a number of worthy and conscientious citizens; and they are obliged to regard it as being the occasion of a most unhappy commingling of things, which appertain to church and state polity; as various religious societies, in duly enforcing certain rules of morality and religion, which they believe to have been received from God, for the regulation of the conduct of their members, are embarrassed by this national statute.

"Wishing ever to respect our national character, the sovereignty of states, and the rights of individuals, and sincerely desiring that there may be a complete and an everlasting separation between church and state, your memorialists most respectfully request your honourable body to grant their petition. And your petitioners, as in duty," &c.

"Clean Hands."—The Vermont Chronicle mentions, on the authority of the St. Johnsbury Herald, fifteen mercantile establishments, that have agreed to "bring no more *new* rum, or any *cheap* spirits, into their stores, for at least *one year.*" Does such temporary and partial cleansing deserve the name? We like to see people thorough.

The New-York Amulet and Ladies Literary and Religious Chronicle.—A new semi-monthly paper, of the quarto form, is issued in New-York and Philadelphia, at one dollar per annum. It is printed at No. 432, Grand street, New-York. Two huge evils, infidelity and intemperance, it seems, are to be charmed away by pretty stories!

Youth's Miscellany.—Messrs. Bennett & Co. of this village, are publishing a small monthly magazine for children, which bears this title. Price only 25 cents per annum.

Journal of Humanity.—Mr. E. C. Tracy now takes the place of Rev. Mr. Hooker, as editor of this useful paper.

The length of "William Penn" has necessarily excluded the article "On Prayer," this week. Long as it is, however, it cannot fail to be read with lively emotion. Another number closes the series of these interesting essays.

The considerations which are offered in the following article, must commend themselves to the good feeling of every pious heart:—

For the Western Recorder.

AMERICAN BRANCH TRACT SOCIETY, IN UTICA, TO ITS AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

CIRCULAR.

Dear Brethren—The season is just at hand, when you are to hold your annual meetings, for collecting funds and taking measures to carry forward the work of distribution, and of aiding the general cause of tracts. The present state of the world, and particularly that of our own country, demands great sacrifices of personal ease, as well as devoted activity, in the cause of christian benevolence. The enemies of God and man are exerting themselves with a wakeful spirit. The poison of their principles and practices is slaying its thousands in the light of day. The arch adversary of souls is employing every possible device to beguile the wayward and unstable. Witness the influence of infidels, male and female, who, with unblushing front, are stalking through our cities, towns and villages, to prostrate the barriers to licentiousness, and revel amidst the wreck and ruin of virtue.

Brethren, we call upon you to rally round the standard of truth. Scatter through all these wastes of the adversary the healing leaves of the tree of life. Let the course of the wicked be followed up at every step.

No efforts have been wanting, on our part, to sustain this depository. But the new system of distribution has increased our pecuniary responsibilities, by requiring a larger amount in tracts to be kept on hand than was formerly necessary. We are now indebted to the Parent Society some hundreds of dollars, on account of our present supply; and the money must be paid. One cause of this indebtedness exists in the fact, that many of our auxiliaries are in arrears for tracts which were furnished them the past season. Brethren, shall the work be hindered? The funds in your hands are emphatically the Lord's, and they cannot be withholden from their appropriate use, but with serious detriment to the precious interests of his kingdom.

In order to secure the confidence of the public in our work, facts must be given, illustrative of its usefulness. Every well authenticated instance of the utility of tracts, not only carries conviction to the incredulous, but it furnishes a direct motive to effort, and affords delightful encouragement to our fellow labourers in the work. Therefore, we urge upon the officers of our Auxiliary Societies, the importance of giving their special attention to this interesting feature in their operations.

Let the year on which we have now entered, be signally distinguished for zeal and fidelity in the good work which lies before us. Let us beware of that feeling of security, as to the ultimate triumph of truth, which tends to apathy. Events, it is true, are in the hands of God; but they stand connected with the performance of duty. If we relax our energies, the adversary will gather strength. Untiring efforts towards maintaining in a christian spirit the struggle against the powers of darkness, form the best security against the storm which will one day pour confusion alike upon the indolent, the graceless professor, and the ungodly world.

We cannot close this address, without recommending the plan of monthly distribution. This is no longer an experiment in this field of labour. The most evident and cheering tokens of the divine favour have accompanied the work wherever it has been attempted. We give it as our settled and solemn conviction, that no undertaking could be more rich in its results, or more satisfactory in its reflex influence upon the benevolent heart. Let us be reminded that our day is far spent. What we design to do for the glory of God, and the salvation of men, must be done quickly.

By order of the Board of Managers,
E. VERNON, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

AMERICAN BRANCH TRACT SOCIETY, UTICA.

Receipts to the 1st January, 1830.

Westmoreland Auxiliary Society,			$1 00
Sullivan	do.	do.	3 72
Female	do.	do. Rome,	6 00
Camillus	do.	do.	4 00
Hamilton	do.	do.	4 00
Augusta	do.	do.	18 07
Fairfield	do.	do.	5 00
Stockbridge	do.	do.	10 00
Salina	do.	do.	7 00
Utica Female	do.	do.	12 44

Donation.

Sabbath School, New-Hartford, for gratuitous distribution of tracts among the destitute, $2 25

Life Member.

Rev. Pindar Field, by the ladies of the 2d congregational church, Hamilton, 10 00

E. VERNON, *Agent.*

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 18.—In Senate, petitions were presented from Pennsylvania and Maine, remonstrating against the extension of jurisdiction over the Indians, by the states in which they reside, and the removal of them beyond the Mississippi. Also, a petition from Maine, praying Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hunt's resolution relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, was again under consideration. To put an end to the debate, Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed, 127 to 59. It was then proposed to divide the question; but before a final decision was made, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.—In Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Foote, was under consideration, proposing an enquiry into the expediency of suspending the surveys of the public lands, until those already surveyed shall be sold; but no question was taken upon it.

In the House of Representatives the following message was received from the President of the United States:—

"*Gentlemen*—The accompanying gold medal, commemorative of the delivery of the Liberator President of the republic of Colombia, from the daggers of assassins, on the 25th of September last, has been offered for my acceptance, by that government. The respect which I entertain, as well for the character of the Liberator President, as for the people and government over which he presides, renders this mark of their regard most gratifying to my feelings; but I am prevented from complying with their wishes, by the provision of our constitution, forbidding the acceptance of presents from a foreign state, by officers of the United States; and it is, therefore, placed at the disposal of Congress. The powerful influence in the affairs of his country, which the sacrifices and heroic deeds of General Bolivar, have acquired for him, creates an anxiety as to his future course, in which the friends of liberal institutions, throughout the world, deeply anticipate. The favourable estimate which I have formed of the nature of the services rendered by him, and of his personal character, impresses me with the strongest confidence that his conduct, in the present condition of his country, will be such as may best promote her true interests, and best secure his own permanent fame."

The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That part of the resolution which went to apply them to the purposes of education, was adopted, 97 to 85; but so much of it as extended their application to the purposes of internal improvement, was rejected, 94 to 92. The latter part of the question, that the proposed distribution should be made in proportion to the representation of the states in the house, and that the select committee should have leave to report by bill or otherwise, was passed.

Mr. Alston, from the committee on elections, presented a report on the subject of the contested election of Mr. Fisher, concluding with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Silas Wright, junior, is entitled to a seat in this house, as member of Congress, from the 21st congressional district of the state of New-York, in the place of George Fisher, the sitting member. Laid on the table.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—The Senate was occupied the whole day, on Mr. Foote's resolution, to suspend the survey of the public lands; but without taking the question.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution for a minute enquiry relative to the military academy at West-Point, and the bill for the extension of the judiciary system, were under discussion.

Friday, Jan. 22.—In Senate, the debate on Mr. Foote's resolution was resumed, and continued until the hour of adjournment. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported bills, appropriating about $4,000,000 for the service of the navy, and $3,157,367, for the military service, during the current year.

The House then resumed the discussion of the resolution relative to the academy at West-Point, which was continued until the expiration of the period allotted to the consideration of resolutions.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 23.—In Senate, the proceedings were unimportant.

In Assembly, the house again went into committee of the whole on the New-York bank bills.

The Speaker finished the remarks which he began yesterday. He apprehended no evil if these banks were not re-chartered; new ones could be granted in their place. He repeated and urged his belief that the state was virtually bound to pay off all bills of broken banks, if the safety fund should prove deficient. The propositions which he had offered in the shape of resolutions, were not borrowed from Joshua Forman, but from the first financial man of the country, Alexander Hamilton. They were such as that distinguished statesman had submitted to the first Congress, to govern in the establishment of the United States bank; excepting as respects the appointment of a director, without stock and with a salary. There was but one bank, and Hamilton himself was to watch its operations.

Mr. Davis replied to the Speaker, in defence of the bill, and in opposition to the principles of his resolutions; when the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 25.—In Senate, the committee of the whole rejected the bill to confirm the sale, by the first presbyterian society of Sodus, Wayne co. of a lot of ground. [This bill was rejected on the ground that the chancellor and vice-chancellors are invested with the power of confirming such sales.]

In Assembly, the bills to renew the charters of the New-York bank, the Union, Phenix, City, and Tradesmen's banks, (all of the city of New-York), were passed in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed. When the question was about to be put on one of the bills, the Speaker requested that the ayes and noes should rise, and he made some further remarks in opposition to this bank, and to the new banking system. Some members from the country, who had bank applications under their care, might be willing to pass these large banks, that their small ones might get through. But he cautioned them, that when these had passed through, the gate might be shut. The "local tax," of which the acting governor speaks, might be removed from New-York, and kept on the country. A majority could repeal the tax, but two-thirds were necessary to pass a bank; and it might be found that the country would receive no bank favours. The bill passed, 70 to 19.

The committee of the whole again took up the *lien law.* Mr. Van Buren offered a substitute for the original bill introduced by him, and spoke in its favour. Mr. Vanderpoel also spoke in favour of the bill, and Mr. Lush against it. The committee rose without taking the question, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—In Senate, the proceedings were unimportant.

In Assembly, on motion of Mr. Van Ness, the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of military trainings.

The committee of the whole again took up the *lien law.* The substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Van Buren, provides that every person doing work or furnishing materials for a building in New-York, under the direction, or with the assent or order, in writing, of the owner, shall have a lien and preference thereon, and on the ground, over subsequent incumbrances. The copy of the contract or order to be filed in the register's office. Every one doing work, or furnishing materials, or proposing so to do, under a contract or order in writing, from the person contracting with the owner, may deliver to the owner such contract or order, or an attested copy, with an account or estimate of the value of such work and materials, and the owner shall retain out of his subsequent payments to the contractor, the amount of such work and materials, for the benefit of the person supplying the same.

Mr. Granger moved an amendment to include all cities and incorporated villages. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Gansevoort, the city of Albany, and on motion of Mr. Weed, the village of Rochester, were added to the bill.

Mr. Lush opposed the bill; and Messrs. Stephens and Russell spoke in favour of it; when the committee rose.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—In Senate, the Governor transmitted a report from J. C. Spencer, the special attorney in relation to the abduction of William Morgan. It gives a detailed account, from the time of his abduction until his lodgment in Fort-Niagara. It was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Maynard moved that the report and documents be printed. He conceived it to be of sufficient importance; and as it was the usual practice, he hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Benton was not opposed to printing, but he thought the subject ought first to go to the committee to whom it was referred. The report said that there were some facts connected with this subject which were not stated, and it might be necessary to know what these facts were, and have them published at the same time.

Mr. Hubbard was opposed to the motion; it appeared that a violent outrage had been committed upon an individual in the western part of the state, as well as upon our laws. In consequence of a belief that the existing laws were not sufficient to bring the offenders to justice, a special law had been passed, and a special attorney appointed, whose duty it was to ferret out the transaction, and bring the perpetrators to justice, and nothing more. This attorney was travelling one step beyond the bounds of his duty in submitting such reports; he might as well send a political pamphlet to this house; nor was it required of him to give his opinion of the merits or demerits of any particular society. He had gone out of the record.

Mr. Maynard thought if the printing of this document ought not to be urged in aid of a political party, it ought not to be refused to aid a political party. There is a public anxiety to see this report, and a refusal to print it will tend to increase the excitement. The special attorney, as well as the executive, had been arraigned. The report was not made to this house by Mr. Spencer; it had been sent to the Governor, and he deemed it of sufficient importance to transmit it to us. Besides, the special attorney had the example of his predecessor for this course, and he thought the censure cast upon him was entirely gratuitous.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Tracy, Benton, and Tallmadge, the question was taken, and it was carried in the affirmative; ayes 21, noes 6.

A communication was received from Samuel M. Hopkins, one of the commissioners of the Sing-Sing state-prison, preferring charges against the keeper, Mr. Lynds, for not furnishing proper food, and for dismissing a faithful and capable assistant. It was read and referred to the committee on state-prisons.

In Assembly, the day was spent on a report of the committee of elections, on the petition of Henry F. Jones, for a seat in that house, in place of Thomas Tredwell, the sitting member from the county of Queens. It appeared from the report of the committee, that on counting the abbreviated votes, which had been rejected by the canvassers, Mr. Jones would have a majority of *one.* They therefore submitted resolutions to vacate the seat of Tredwell, and to admit Jones in his place; which were agreed to by the house; and Mr. Jones took his seat.

Thursday, Jan. 28.—In Senate, Mr. Maynard offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That the Hon. J. C. Spencer, the special counsel, employed in pursuance of the act passed April 15th, 1828, and the act of the last session of the legislature continuing the same, be required to report as soon as practicable, to the Senate, all the testimony given on the late trial of Elihu Mather, in the county of Orleans, on the challenges of two jurors for favour, in consequence of being members of a particular society, association, or fraternity, and who were pronounced by the triors, to be not indifferent, as stated in the report made by the said counsel, and transmitted to the Senate by the Executive: And also, to state the points or questions of law decided or discussed on said challenges, or affecting the question of the indifferency of the said jurors.

In Assembly, Mr. Curtis, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill relative to auctions. It provides for licensing as auctioneers in the city of New-York, by the mayor, all persons of fair character, who furnish satisfactory security for the payment of duties, and pay into the Mechanics' bank, to the credit of the state, $1000 for a license of the first, $500 for a license of the second, and $250 for a license of the third class. The bill specifies what articles shall be sold by the different classes. The 7th section of the bill imposes a duty of from 15 to 20 per cent, (in addition to existing duties), upon all articles usually sold at retail auctions, except such as are exempted from duties, when sold under the circumstances stated in the 5th section of the 1st title of chap. 17 of the revised statutes, and all second hand furniture. Licenses are to be granted to auctioneers, subject to the same duties, in the villages of Rochester and Brooklyn, upon paying $250. The monies from licenses are appropriated to the common school fund.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the *lien law.* Mr. Van Buren earnestly expressed his wish, that the amendments, extending the provisions of the bill to Albany and Rochester, as well as New-York, might be withdrawn, and that no others might be added, till a vote was taken on the first section. He would then be willing to add a section, including such other places as should be asked.

Mr. Speaker hoped the gentleman would be gratified in his wishes. He was willing to give this bill to the New-Yorkers, if they wanted it, and let Delaware alone.

The vote adding Albany and Rochester was then reconsidered, and the amendments were withdrawn by the movers; when, after a debate which took up the remainder of the day, the first section of the bill was passed.

An amendment was then adopted, that no lien by contract should take precedence of a lien for labour; when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, appropriating $30,000, for the support and completion of the state-prison at Sing-Sing, passed the committee of the whole, and was afterwards read the 3d time and passed.

Mr. Maynard called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon J. C. Spencer, for a report of the trial of Elihu Mather. On motion of Mr. Benton, the name of J. C. Spencer was stricken out of the resolution, and that of Addison Gardner, judge of the 8th circuit, inserted, when it passed.

In Assembly, leave of absence having been granted to the Speaker for ten days, Mr. Savage was appointed Speaker *pro tem.* ayes 91, noes 24, and took the chair. [At the nominating caucus, held the preceding evening, Mr. Savage received 40 votes, and Mr. Paige, 30.]

The bill to renew the charter of the New-York Merchants' bank, was read the third time and passed; ayes 102, noes 15.

Mr. Mann said he wished the rest of the bank bills to be laid on the table. It was his intention to call them up from day to day, in the order in which they passed the committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole again took up the *lien law.* Mr. Van Buren intreated that it might now be disposed of. The bill suited the New-Yorkers; and another bill could be introduced, if thought proper, applicable to other places. Several amendments, offered by Mr. Van Buren, were adopted, and the bill passed the committee. It was then ordered to be printed, with the amendments, for the further examination of the members.

The bill to divide the town of Romulus, Seneca county, passed the committee of the whole. The new town is to be called Varick, in honour of Col. Varick, of New-York.

DOMESTIC.

The Funds and Finances of the State.—The annual report of the Comptroller was submitted to the House of Assembly on the 21st ult.

The progress and condition of the funds, and especially of the general fund, is not only a matter of much interest, but of much value at this time. In 1814, the principal of the general fund amounted to $4,396,934 97; and having undergone nearly annual diminutions, it amounts now to only $1,344,268 65.

The deficit of last year, (1829), was $113,571 58. The estimated deficit for the present year is $75,971 58. But as the estimate of expenses for 1830, includes no contingent appropriations, except for the completion of the Sing-Sing state-prison, the deficit may be expected to exceed that sum considerably.

From a view of the whole ground, to preserve the general fund from annihilation, and to provide the means of meeting the ordinary expenditures, the Comptroller recommends the imposition of a state tax of one mill on the dollar, of the valuation of the real and personal estate within the state.—*Albany Argus.*

School at Chittenango.—A memorial has been presented to the Senate, asking the assistance of the state to sustain this valuable institution. The *Chittenango Polytechny* has gained deserved celebrity, not only in this state, but throughout the Union. That such an institution should fail for want of pecuniary aid, is deeply to be regretted, but we trust the magnanimity of the legislature will prevent it. There is a peculiar feature in this institution which distinguishes it from almost every other in this state. It combines *theory* with *practice.* The labourer, the mechanic, the artist, and the farmer, are all interested in its success. And while the state have so munificently endowed colleges for the benefit of the rich, may we not hope that this institution, which extends its enlightening influence to all classes of our citizens, will receive a like patronage and support, especially when it can be done without any risk or loss to the state? We understand the property offered to be pledged for the redemption of the stock, is *abundant security for the purpose.* So that we shall have at least one literary institution which will cost the state nothing.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Chenango Canal.—Delegates and citizens from the counties of Madison, Chenango and Broome, met at Norwich on the 11th ult. Tracy Robinson in the chair, S. G. Throop, secretary. The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the several counties interested in the construction of the contemplated canal, be requested to send efficient agents to Albany, to aid and assist in bringing this interesting subject before the Legislature.

Resolved, That a canal committee of five, in each of the counties interested, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, from time to time, to call meetings, and to do such other matters and things as pertain to the interests of the canal; and that James Birdsall, Abiel Cook, Samuel Pike, Anthony Squires and John Tracy, of Chenango; Myron Monell, Virgil Whitney, Thomas Evans, Levi Dimick and Augustus Morgan, of Broome; and James B. Eldridge, John Foote, Erastus Cleaveland, John G. Stower and Ellis Morse, of Madison, constitute said committees.

Militia System.—We observe a meeting of citizens has been called at Baltimore, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to abolish, or materially to amend the militia system of Maryland. We trust the present session of the New-York Legislature will not pass without some effort for a change of our system; a system, not only a tax upon the time of our citizens, without being productive of any good, but leading, in too many instances, to scenes of immorality disgraceful to the country.—*N. York Statesman.*

Rail Road from Jersey City to Washington.—We are credibly informed, (says the Jersey City Gazette), that stock has been subscribed for a rail road from this city to Washington. Two public spirited gentlemen, who are likewise considerable capitalists, are said to be the prime movers and directors of this undertaking, which only waits the sanction of the legislature, to be prosecuted with vigour.

The Baltimore Gazette, of Saturday, says—"We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the rail road, with the car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of a sail. The wind being fair and fresh, it was carried along at the rate of *twenty miles an hour,* and excited a great deal of admiration at the facility with which it was managed."

More Gold Mines.—Another gold mine, said to be very rich and extensive, has been recently discovered in Chesterfield district, South-Carolina.

Let us look at the *per contra*, as it appears in another paper:—

Gold.—A letter, dated Greensboro', North-Carolina, 6th ult. says: "Gold mines are at a low ebb at this time; so much so, that some of the proprietors are leaving them."

Mr. Augustus Pease has been appointed inspector of wood for this village.

DEATHS.

At Seneca village, near Buffalo, on the 13th inst. the celebrated chief and orator, RED JACKET, aged 80.

In Schenectady, on Tuesday last, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, *Maus Schermerhorn,* Esq. formerly mayor of that city.

MARRIED.

In this village, on Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Dorr, Mr. *Elisha A. Maynard,* junior editor of the Oneida Observer, to Miss *Velona Hart,* daughter of Ephraim Hart, Esq. of this village.

On the 27th ult. by Rev. Mr. Aikin, Mr. *Junius Rogers,* of Camden, to Miss *Adaline Bradley,* of this village.

In Homer, on the 25th ult. Mr. *Edward Bright,* Jr. one of the publishers of the Baptist Register, to Miss *Adaline Osborn,* of Homer.

In Madison, on the 20th ult. by Rev. Mr. Spalding, Mr. *George T. Taylor,* to Miss *Ruth Simmons,* both of Madison.

☞ The Presbytery of Watertown will meet in the village of Adams, on the 8th of February, at 6, P. M. The 10th of that month will be devoted by the Presbytery to religious exercises, and to the business of the Benevolent Association. The report of the Executive Committee will be read, and addresses be delivered on foreign missions, domestic missions, and the education of young men for the ministry. After which the Lord's Supper will be administered.

* GEO. S. BOARDMAN, *Clerk.*

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

BLANK FORMS of Proceedings, under the provisions of the revised statutes, relating to "voluntary assignments by an insolvent, for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment," just printed and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY. *Utica, Feb.* 2, 1830.

WARNER & HARVEY,

HAVE just received a consignment of the following valuable and highly approved New Preparations, viz:—

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Oil of Black Pepper,
Citrated Kali,
Black Oxide of Mercury,
Extract Quinine,
Solidified Copaiva,
Oil of Copaiva,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Gowland's Lotion, and
Saratoga Powders.

These Saratoga Powders possess all the virtues of the water, at a considerable less expense.

Also, on hand, as usual, a superior assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, for sale low for cash.

Utica, Feb. 2, 1830. 5w6

FAMILY SUPPLIES,
AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, EXCEPT ARDENT SPIRITS.

THE Subscriber has commenced business at the corner of Hotel & Liberty streets; where he offers for sale, a select assortment of Groceries, such as best Old Hyson Tea: Young Hyson, Hyson-skin & Tonkay Teas: Loaf, lump & brown Sugars: Coffee, Molasses, Ginger; Rice, Lamp Oil: Dipt, mould & spermaceti Candles.—Also, Codfish, Mackerel, Connecticut mess Shad; Pork, Salt; a constant supply of Superfine Flour, by the barrel or less quantity, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Indian Meal, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c. and most other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, (except ardent spirits), which will be sold at the lowest prices.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER.

Utica, Dec. 29, 1829. 52

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford,* 1829. 37

JUSTICES' MANUAL.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of the Justices' Manual.

They have also for sale, the Revised Statute, entitled, "Of Courts held by Justices of the Peace," with an analysis, marginal notes, and index, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Also, the Blanks required under said statute. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES,* some of which are marked for one hundred years, and for sale at N 38. Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Literary Souvenir.

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

I never was a favourite;
My mother never smil'd
On me, with half the tenderness
That bless'd her fairer child:
I've seen her kiss my sister's cheek
While fondled on her knee;
I've turn'd away to hide my tears;
There was no kiss for me!

And yet I strove to please, with all
My little store of sense;
I *strove* to please, and infancy
Can rarely give offence:
But when my artless efforts met
A cold, ungentle check,
I did not dare to throw myself
In tears upon her neck.

How blessed are the beautiful!
Love watches o'er their birth;
Oh beauty! in my nursery
I learn'd to know thy worth;
For even *there*, I often felt
Forsaken and forlorn:
And wish'd--for others wish'd it too,
I never had been born.

I'm sure I was affectionate;
But, in my sister's face,
There was a look of love that claim'd
A smile or an embrace:
But when *I* rais'd my lip, to meet
The pressure children prize,
None knew the feelings of my heart:
They spake not in my eyes.

But oh! that heart too keenly felt
The anguish of neglect:
I saw my sister's lovely form
With gems and roses deck'd.
I did not covet *them*; but oft,
When wantonly reprov'd,
I envied her the privilege
Of being so belov'd.

But soon a time of triumph came,
A time of sorrow too;
For sickness o'er my sister's form
Her venom'd mantle threw:
The features once so beautiful
Now wore the hue of death;
And former friends shrank fearfully
From her infectious breath.

'Twas then, unwearied, day and night,
I watch'd beside her bed,
And fearlessly upon my breast
I pillow'd her poor head.
She liv'd! she lov'd me for my care!
My grief was at an end;
I was a lonely being once,
But now I *have* a friend!

We hesitated some, on principles of personal delicacy, about publishing the following article; but as it came from a distance, unsought, and from a source highly respectable, and especially as it seems intended rather for our readers than for ourselves, we concluded there was no impropriety in giving it place:—

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—I was somewhat amused with your notice of "The Stoughton Collection of Church Music," in the first number of the Recorder for the present year. That a "Musical Society," in these days of improvement and reform, should publish a collection of tunes, "*good, bad, indifferent*, and DETESTABLE," seems to be going one step farther in the retrograde path, than almost any one has ventured for several years. If the publishers are to realise a profit from the sale of their work, one would suppose that they must find a market somewhere out of the bounds of New-England. That almost every collection of church music which has been published for some years, contains a variety of "*good, bad*, and *indifferent*," few, if any, will deny. Even our best selections, by which I mean "*The Songs of the Temple*," "*The Handel & Haydn Society Collection*," and "*The Musica Sacra*," contain much too great a proportion of the latter. The 8th edition of the Sacra, which has been published within a few weeks, is, however, an exception. The improvements which have been made in that edition deserve particular notice. They consist in the omission of a considerable number of tunes, which, on trial, did not prove to be interesting or useful; and in the addition of a large number, which really bear the character of *genuine church music*. The whole number now is 228, including set pieces and chants.—These embrace all the variety of metres that are in use, and a suitable proportion of each; and all the different keys and movements that seem necessary to enable the leader of a choir to make a proper adaptation, so far as music *can* be adapted to the psalms and hymns in common use.* There has been in all former editions of this work, a considerable proportion of the old tunes. By these I mean, *All Saints, Amsterdam, Angel's Hymn, Armley, Aylesbury, Bangor, Barby, Bath, Bedford, Bethesda, Burford, Canterbury, Colchester, Carey's, Dalston, Dunchurch, Guilford, Helmsley, Mear, Old Hundred, Rochester, St. Ann's, St. Martin's, Westminster*, and *Wells*. These were published (perhaps with one or two exceptions) in 1769, in A. Williams' collection, at Newburyport. They have been sometimes used, and at other times rejected; but experience proves that they belong to that class which answer the best purposes of devotion. They have been subject to changes in their harmony, and as often the subject of complaint. These changes were required by the progress of the art. If it be asked, When will these changes cease? I answer, when the artist shall have given the last touch of his pencil; and this has probably been done as respects the above. I do not see how they can be farther improved. Let the objector compare them now with the copies of 1769; and if he have any discernment, he will remain silent. Some tunes, which in former editions of the Sacra were in three parts, now appear in four. *Burford, Dover*, and *St. Mary's*, are of this character. The effect, when well performed, will now be better than it could have been under their former arrangement.—The book, as now offered to the public, has a decided preference to all former editions. It contains all which was most valuable in them; and the additions are from the best materials. There are several new set pieces of an interesting character; none of which are so long as to become tiresome, or so difficult as not to be easily performed by a well disciplined choir. It has sometimes been said of former editions of this work, that the music was "too refined." If by this we are to understand that it was not sufficiently simple, that objection is now removed. The music in the present work is generally of the plainest kind; and if I am any judge, is admirably adapted to the wants of our churches. It is also of a durable character, and such only as can be cultivated with entire success.

* *These* psalms and hymns, as found in our books, if they do not contain the whole variety of the "Stoughton Collection," do most emphatically comprise the *good*, the *bad*, and the *indifferent;* and they as much need a thorough revision as do any of our collections of church music.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools was made to the Assembly on the 15th ult. The following are extracts from the report:—

There are fifty-five organised counties, and seven hundred and seventy-three towns and wards in the state. Returns have been received from all the county clerks, embracing the required reports of the commissioners of common schools from every town in the state.

From the abstracts accompanying the report, it appears that there are in the several towns of the state, 8872 school districts organised; and that of this number 8292 have complied with the conditions of the statute, by having a school kept at least three months by an inspected teacher, and making returns to the commissioners.

It also appears that 1263 new districts have been formed during the year ending on the 1st of January, 1829; and that the number of districts which have complied with the law so as to participate in the public money, has increased one hundred and twenty-eight.

That there are in the districts from which reports have been received 468,257 children over 5 and under 16 years of age; and that in the common schools of the same districts 480,041 scholars have been taught during the past year; the general average of instruction having been about *eight* months.

The number of scholars instructed in the common schools, exceeds, by 4437, the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 16. From this estimate the children instructed in the cities of New-York and Albany are excluded, as an enumeration of those between 5 and 16 in those cities is not required or obtained by the law.

The number of children between 5 and 16 has increased 19,257 since the last annual report; and the number of children taught in the common schools of this state, has increased 11,836 during the same period.

There are now one hundred and sixteen towns in the state, in each of which more than one thousand scholars are instructed; several towns report between fifteen hundred and two thousand, and a few large towns make returns of more than two thousand scholars taught annually.

There are sixty-eight towns, in which more than twenty schools are organised in each; several of these contain more than thirty. The general average of the number of districts, including all the towns, is 11 1-2 for each town in the state. The average number of scholars instructed in the districts from which returns have been received, is a fraction less than fifty-eight for each school.

This estimate, as well as that relating to the number of children instructed, is based upon the whole number of scholars on the rolls of the schools, without reference to the time which each scholar has attended. And it is not to be understood that each one of the 480,000 scholars returned has had eight months of instruction during the year; but that this is the aggregate number of scholars on the rolls of the schools, and receiving more or less instruction; and that 8,292 schools have been kept open for the reception of scholars, an average period of 8 out of 12 months.

The first returns under the present school system were made in 1816. There were reported in that year 2,631 schools, in which 140,106 children were instructed. The increase in the number of schools returned has been 5661 in fourteen years, and the increase in the number of scholars instructed has been 339,935, in the same period. The number of children returned in 1816, between 5 and 15, was 176,449; the increase since that time has been 291,808. The school act was revised in 1819, new forms were adopted and published, and new energy was given to the whole system. In 1821 the system was in fair operation; and since that period, the average annual increase of the children between 5 and 15 has been about 16,500; and the average increase of the number of scholars instructed, has been about 19,500 each year, for the last ten years.

During the year 1829, two hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and fourteen cents, have been paid to the several school districts which have made reports. Of this sum $100,000 were paid from the state treasury; $102,934 66 were raised by a tax upon the several towns; and $11,905 48 were derived from a local fund possessed by several towns.

The public money appropriated to the districts, is less by $17,508 07, than the amount paid last year. This dimunition has been occasioned by want of authority in the revised statutes to levy the additional school tax, in pursuance to a vote of the towns. The provisions giving this authority to town meetings were transferred by the revision from the statutes relating to schools, to chapter 2, relating to powers, duties and privileges of towns, which was not in force until the first of the present month.

The productive capital of the common school fund now amounts to $1,661,081 24. The revenue actually received into the treasury on account of the common school fund for the past year, has been $94,626 25; leaving a deficit in the amount annually distributed of $5,373 75, to be supplied from the general funds of the state. The revenue of the coming year is estimated, by the comptroller, at $109,981.

Our system of common school instruction is based upon the principle, that the state or the school fund will pay only a share of the expense; and that the towns, by an assessment on property, shall pay at least an equal share. In addition to this, and in order to enjoy the benefits of the public money, the inhabitants of the districts are required to tax themselves for the erection of a school house, and furnishing it with necessary fuel and appendages.

In order to ascertain more fully the practical operation of the system, an additional column was annexed to the forms for school reports, which accompanied the revised statute, requiring trustees to return the amount paid annually for teachers' wages, over and above the sum received from the state treasury and from the town tax. A few towns only made returns the first year; but the abstract of the present year contains returns from seven hundred and twenty-nine towns and wards, showing a total amount paid by the patrons of the common schools for teachers' wages, of $297,048 44; which, added to the public money, makes an aggregate of $511,888 58, *paid for teachers' wages alone*, in the common schools of the state. Thus it will be seen, that where the state, or the revenue, or the school fund, pays *one dollar*, for teachers' wages, the inhabitant of the town pays by a tax on his town, and by voluntary contribution in his district, more than *four dollars*, for the same object. This latter sum of four dollars, is made up in the proportion of *one dollar* assessed upon property, to *three dollars* paid by the scholar.

NOTE.—Heretofore, the enumeration embraced the children between 5 and 15: Now, it includes those "*over five and under sixteen*." This brings the census of the children in the districts much nearer the number instructed, than in former years. The same cause gives a much greater increase to the children enumerated, for the year in which the change in the enumeration from 15 to 16 takes place, than the increase in the children instructed.

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.

Burellus was the first that demonstrated that the force exerted within the body greatly exceeds the weight to be moved; and that nature, in fact, employs an immense power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle alone, when employed in supporting a weight of 50 pounds, exerts a force equal to 2568 lbs. Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion, may be formed from the violence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly impinges against any obstacle when running. The strongest bones are occasionally fractured by the action of the muscles. The muscular power of the human body is indeed powerful. A Turkish porter will run along, carrying a weight of 600 lbs.; and Milo, of Crotona, is said to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 lbs. Haller mentions that he saw a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 lbs., till he was drawn up to the surface, a height of 600 feet. Augustus 2d, king of Poland, could with his fingers, roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe asunder; and a lion is said (Phil. Trans. N. 340) to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscles is exhibited by fish. A whale moves with a velocity thro' the dense medium of water, that would carry him, if he continued at the same rate, round the world in little more than a fortnight, and a sword fish has been known to strike his weapon through the white oak plank of a ship.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

PRODIGIOUS FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

There are several islands on the coast of Van Diemen's Land, and the number of birds seen at times is almost incredible. "There was," says Capt. Flinders, "a stream of sooty petrels, of from 50 to 80 yards in depth, and of 300 yards or more in breadth. The birds were not scattered, but flying as compactly as a free movement of their wings would allow; and during a full hour and a half, this stream of petrels continued to pass without interruption, at a rate little inferior to the swiftness of a pigeon. Taking the stream to have been fifty yards deep, and 300 in breadth, and that it moved at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and allowing 9 cubic yards of space to each bird, the number would amount to 151,500,000. The burrows required to lodge this number of birds would be 75,750,000; and allowing a square yard to each burrow, they would cover something more than 18 1-2 geographical square miles of ground." This fact is curious in itself; and it is further of importance, as tending to show that the sea birds, which have been mentioned as the principal architects of the superb marine portion of the new lands in the Australian seas, are so far from being inadequate to such a purpose, that they can effect it in much shorter time than those who are not aware of their numbers would be apt to believe.—*Picture of Australia.*

IMPROVED CANDLE-WICK.

The invention of the hollow candle-wick, which has been ascribed to M. Hebuba, a candle manufacturer at Paris, ought, we believe, to be attributed to Rev. Hans Soane, of Cork. Nothing can be more simple than this invention, which is merely produced by a current of air through the candle. Of course, a candle-stick so constructed as to admit the air is required. Mr. Soane has made some experiments as to the quantity of light produced by candles of various descriptions, made with the hollow and with the ordinary wick; and the result has been in favour of the latter in an extraordinary degree. Another advantage, is in some cases, the economy of this invention, as candles manufactured with the hollow wick from the worst kind of kitchen-stuff, will burn without guttering.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Deaf and Dumb in Denmark.

Denmark is distinguished from all other countries by the noble decree of the king, that "every deaf and dumb infant born in his kingdom, shall receive an education necessary to render him a useful member of society."

Dr. Woods on Infant Baptism.—This is the second edition of Dr. Woods' work. In this edition the Dr. informs us, the principal addition is found in the *historical* argument, from the pen of Professor Stuart.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$143 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	143 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 12a5 25	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 10a1 12	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	67a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	62a65	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	55a56	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,
AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1830. 30

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,
Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

HITCHCOCK's
NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,
KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,
A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.
Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.
PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier of the blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.
NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.
G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.
August 25, 1829. 34

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genese estreet. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Alfred B. Hatheway*, an imprisoned and insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 18th day of December, 1829.
51w10 ALFRED B. HATHEWAY, *Insolvent.*

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight deg